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No. 157

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DOLD).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 26, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT J. DOLD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE GREATEST GENERATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courage, sacrifice, and service of members of the Greatest Generation from my district: Navy veteran Art Albert from Hattiesburg and Mr. John Rounsaville of Jones County, Mississippi.

ART ALBERT

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Albert truly exemplifies dedicated, selfless service in

having fought in World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war.

I first met Mr. Albert during the Mississippi Gulf Coast Honor Flight, which brings World War II veterans to Washington to see their memorial.

Last month I had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Albert at the Victory over Japan Day anniversary ceremony in Hawaii. Here I learned that Art was serving as a machinist mate aboard the USS *Missouri* on September 2, 1945, where he witnessed the Japanese formally surrender to the United States, ending World War II.

Although he would disagree, like so many of his contemporaries who focus not on their service, but on the greatness of our Nation as a whole, Art is a true American hero. Through his service and his quiet work of building our great Nation at home, he has brought honor to himself, the State of Mississippi, and the United States of America.

I am honored to have him as a constituent and to have the opportunity to know him both as a person and as an enduring example of the values that have made America great.

JOHN ROUNSAVILLE

Mr. PALAZZO. Last month another of my constituents, John Rounsaville, celebrated his 90th birthday.

Beginning in October of 1943, Mr. Rounsaville served for 28 months in the Pacific Theater of operations. He served aboard an LCI Gunboat that was assigned to the Pacific Theater and participated in numerous campaigns, earning his unit an impressive six battle stars for World War II service, including the Navy Unit Commendation Award. Although it has been over 70 years since his time in the Pacific, Mr. Rounsaville remembers his entire tour and speaks of it often.

Like the American flag that has been proudly planted in his front yard for decades, I take great pride in representing World War II veterans like

Mr. Rounsaville, who belong to a generation whose sacrifices preserved our freedom and liberated the world from tyranny and oppression.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking John Rounsaville and Art Albert for their courage and bravery and their service to this great Nation; and I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to both of these great Americans, their families, and to congratulate them on their dedicated service to the United States of America.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DOLD) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Lord, You know there are many Americans who look to the people's House as uncertainty about the future of the economy and our Nation's debt hang in a balance. As well, leadership in this assembly is being considered and will be determined in this coming week.

We ask that You bless the Members of the people's House with discernment in these most trying times.

We ask again that You impel those who possess power here to be mindful of those whom they represent who possess little or no power and whose lives

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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might become all the more difficult by a failure to work out serious differences.

May all that is done today be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HOYER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SUPPORT OUR TROOPS AND MILITARY FAMILIES

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA, is bipartisan legislation that our Nation has depended upon for decades to support our servicemembers and military families. In its entire history, the NDAA has been vetoed only four times. By vetoing it last week, the President has made history and, as The Washington Post has identified, "not in a good way."

I am grateful for the leadership of the House Armed Services Committee Chairman MAC THORNBERRY and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman JOHN MCCAIN as Congress works to fulfill its highest constitutional duty to provide for our common defense to protect American families from attacks with worldwide conflicts at record levels.

As a grateful father of four sons currently serving in the military and as a 31-year Army veteran myself, I know firsthand the importance of the NDAA to promote peace through strength.

The NDAA is and always has been bipartisan legislation because the safety of American families is more important than partisan politics. I encourage all Members of Congress to unite on voting to override the President's veto.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and the President by his actions must never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 26, 2015.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 26, 2015 at 1:17 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1493.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1832

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DOLD) at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 597, REFORM EXPORTS AND EXPAND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY ACT

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2 of rule XV, I call up motion No. 2, to discharge the Committee on Rules from the further consideration of House Resolution 450, providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 597) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Did the gentleman sign the petition?

Mr. FINCHER. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee calls up a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of House Resolution 450, which the Clerk will report by title.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XV, section 2(d)(1), I make a point of order that this motion is not timely brought.

The rule specifically says that, "On the second and fourth Mondays of a month," which is what we are today, "immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, a motion to discharge that has been brought on the calendar for at least seven legislative days shall be privileged if called up by a Member whose signature appears thereon."

We had the pledge and the prayer earlier today. We also then had intervening activity in the House, and this motion is no longer timely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MULVANEY. I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that we took up 1-minute speeches; we received a message from the Senate; and you, yourself, approved the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I think my friend from South Carolina, the gentleman, is out of order. This is regular order. We are moving on as procedure.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, while you are continuing, I would like you to consider one thing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. MULVANEY. The rule is very explicit. The rule does not say that we may not take—the rule says that we must proceed immediately. I recognize the fact that on occasion 1-minute speeches are not considered business of the House, that receiving messages from the Senate are not considered business of the House, and, on occasion, a Journal is not considered business of the House even though, from time to time, we do vote on it.

The rule does not say that we cannot do other business. The rule says we can't do anything, that we must proceed immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance, and that if the motion is brought at any other time it is untimely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on this point of order? If not, the Chair will rule.

The rule does not say that the motion to discharge must be—it just says that it can be—brought up immediately.

Today's proceedings are consistent with previous occasions where the Chair has entertained 1-minute speeches on discharge days, and those speeches proceeded by unanimous consent.

On those grounds, the point of order is overruled.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MULVANEY. Does the language of section 2(d)(1) not specifically say "shall be privileged if called up"? It is not "may." It is "shall . . . if . . ."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The rule is not so limited. The motion would be in order if it were to be brought up then, and it is also in order to be brought up now.

Mr. MULVANEY. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MULVANEY. If 2(d)(1) says that it shall be in order if brought up at this particular time but the Chair is ruling that it may be in order at other times, what rule is the Chair relying on for that determination?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is nothing in the rule that requires the motion to discharge to be brought up immediately following the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MULVANEY. Further point, Mr. Speaker. The only way that it is privileged is that if it was brought up immediately after the pledge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is also following prior practice of the House in entertaining the motion.

Mr. MULVANEY. I'm sorry, and Mr. Speaker, when you were giving your decision before, I was reading the rule.

Would you please restate the basis for your decision.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has entertained 1-minute speeches on previous discharge days. Those speeches proceeded by unanimous consent. On those grounds, the point of order was overruled.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, you did not address, then, my issue on receiving a message from the Senate or approving the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has entertained numerous parliamentary inquiries on a matter on which the Chair has already ruled.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MULVANEY. Would the decision have been different if we had not made 1-minute speeches?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot respond to a hypothetical question.

The Clerk will report the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) will be recognized for 10 minutes and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) will be recognized for 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Even though discharge petitions have rarely been invoked in modern history, they nevertheless embody democracy and its fundamental principle of majority rules, a principle that the gentleman has already talked about earlier. This discharge process offers the only means by which a majority of House Members can secure a vote on a measure that is opposed by the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction and House leadership.

What makes the gentleman's remarks a few minutes ago particularly ironic is the fact that the discharge rule evolved from a precursor rule

adopted in 1910 as part of the Cannon revolt. The Cannon revolt was a revolt against Speaker Joseph Cannon. It was a remarkable event in the history of this House and is relevant today in more ways than one.

Speaker Cannon was, at the time, the longest-serving Republican Speaker in the history of the House, serving as Speaker from 1903 to 1911. Referred to as "Uncle Joe," Speaker Cannon ruled with an iron fist. Historians have not painted him as a great legislator. No.

Historians have painted him as a great obstructionist. He blocked legislation, including child labor laws and the right for women to vote. What was his reasoning for blocking this progressive legislation? "I am tired of listening to all this babble for reform," he said.

Several times, Republicans tried unsuccessfully to curb Speaker Cannon's broad powers, which included his chairmanship of the Rules Committee and his power to dole out committee assignments, among other powers. But that changed in March of 1910 when 42 Republicans joined with the Democrats introducing a resolution containing a rules package that would strip Speaker Cannon of his many powers.

Speaker Cannon tried to filibuster this revolt, speaking from the chair for 26 straight hours while allies tried to round up additional allies who were out celebrating St. Patrick's Day, but it didn't work. Speaker Cannon finally ruled the resolution out of order, but the House overruled the Chair, thereby adopting far-reaching reforms, including the precursor of today's discharge rule.

I ask my colleagues to join me in returning power to rank-and-file Members by voting on the motion to discharge and supporting American jobs.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

First, Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the gentleman from Tennessee and the passion that he brings to this debate. He has long been a champion of the Export-Import Bank. We have had a respectful disagreement over the substance of the issue, but at this moment I don't care to spend much time on the substance of the issue because we are debating a discharge petition.

Mr. Speaker, it was an interesting history lesson that my colleague and friend introduced the House to, and I have no reason to doubt that it is an accurate history lesson. I will note for the RECORD that apparently somehow Mr. Cannon managed to get a building named after him.

But the point I would make is this: whether the gentleman from Tennessee and others have disagreed with process at the Financial Services Committee—I know that they do—but the question before us, Mr. Speaker, is why punish the entirety of the House?

Those who are bringing forth this discharge petition had the opportunity

to allow Members on both sides of the aisle to offer amendments. People who were not on the Financial Services Committee could have had the opportunity to offer amendments, but not under this particular discharge petition.

So, Mr. Speaker, the real complaint I have here is, regardless of what complaints or beefs they may have against me personally or against the process of the Financial Services Committee, why punish the entirety of the House?

We hear so much about regular order and about empowering rank-and-file Members. Well, then, why aren't rank-and-file Members, then, empowered to offer amendments? We were told that it was simply to discharge a single piece of legislation. Then why not, at this point, let the House work its will?

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, that doesn't appear to happen. I perfectly understand that one man's economic development is another man's corporate welfare, and I think that debate will happen tomorrow. But here, right now, simply because there is a rule to have a discharge petition that would disqualify any Member from offering an amendment doesn't mean we should necessarily avail ourselves of it.

The Constitution allows us to create debt. It doesn't mean it is a good thing for us to do that as we face yet another debt ceiling vote in front of us.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would simply hope that Members would vote down this discharge petition, and if they believe strongly in it, then bring back another one, but at least allow Members on the floor to offer amendments. Republicans, Democrats, and people from all committees should be able to offer the amendments if that was the purpose of the discharge petition.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I will say to my friend from Texas, there were 3 years to do exactly that. It wasn't done.

I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding, and I thank him for his courage and Mr. LUCAS' courage for working within the rules to bring this matter to the floor. It is an important matter.

□ 1845

Since July, businesses and workers across the country have been asking Congress to reopen the Export-Import Bank so that they could compete on a level playing field in overseas markets. This is about jobs and a competitive America. Opening the Export-Import Bank, Mr. Speaker, is about creating and keeping jobs here in America.

A motion on the floor tonight will demonstrate that a majority of this House supports taking action to pass a multiyear extension of the Bank's charter authority. We will have a

chance to show the American people that Congress can work together, Democrats and Republicans, to get something done that helps businesses and workers compete and create jobs.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my friends and colleagues to support Mr. FINCHER of Tennessee on his motion in his effort to subject this issue to regular order. This is regular order. This is the only regular order that we are going to be given to have a chance to take up this job-creating legislation. I know this for a fact. It is not speculation.

On February 12, they offered an amendment to the views and estimates on the budget that said, in part, the committee will work to consider reauthorization of the Bank through regular order that lets all sides be heard, and the leadership of the committee said, "Vote 'no.'" There was never an intention to subject this issue to regular order. Now is our chance to do that.

Support the gentlemen from Tennessee and Oklahoma and vote "yes" on this.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank Mr. FINCHER, I thank Mr. LUCAS, I thank Ms. WATERS, I thank Ms. MOORE, and I thank DENNY HECK.

Vote for this motion to put a bill on the floor that the majority supports. That is democracy.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), chairman of the Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that, and I appreciate the leadership of my chair on this issue.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, we have two issues that we are dealing with today:

First is the issue, itself, of the Export-Import Bank and the entitlement mentality that has grown up here in the United States. It is sad to me that some believe that this is the only, or the best, way for the U.S. to compete on the world stage when, in fact, we know it is not.

We are at a competitive disadvantage, not because we may or may not have an Export-Import Bank, but because of our regulatory environment, because of our tax environment, and because of all of the other barriers that have been thrown up by this Congress, including health care and a number of other things that have made our companies less competitive.

The other issue is the way that we are dealing with this issue as it is coming to the floor and how it has reached the House floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to know which committee chair of another committee would approve of having the

process be short-circuited out of their committee. Would it be the Energy and Commerce Committee? the Ways and Means Committee? Because I can tell you I have not been real happy, as a small business owner on some of the lack of progress that we have made on that. Maybe it would be the Agriculture Committee. Why did it take so long for things to reach the floor? How about any other committee that we are all dealing with?

The simple fact is that my subcommittee, Monetary Policy and Trade, where this jurisdiction lies, had three joint hearings with the Oversight Committee on this particular issue. There was a sunset that was put in. It was intentionally put in so that there would be a review. The review happened, and the determination of my subcommittee and this committee was that it did not warrant further action.

So, again, as we are looking at this tool that has been infrequently used, it doesn't restore regular order, as has been claimed. No. In fact, it upends the balance of power in the House. It skirts the committee process and gives the minority the control over the House floor.

A discharge petition was brought to the House floor under the guise of job creation. In reality, it serves to revive and retrench a dependency mentality.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER), who has done great work on this supportive piece of legislation.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his hard work.

I would remind the previous speaker that this is actually a Republican-led discharge petition for Ex-Im Bank.

We could have avoided this. None of us celebrate being here right now as Republicans. But the time to deal with the issue of Ex-Im Bank was on the committee. Unfortunately, this could have gone through the committee, this could have been voted on in committee, and it could have come to the floor in what people would consider a more regular order way than this. However, that didn't have the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, my district is the 16th District of Illinois, and I will tell you what, they are not worried about discharge petitions and things when people talk about regular order and internal politics and what is going on here. What they care about is the fact that it is a heavy manufacturing district, and they want to be able to go to work tomorrow. They are worried because people live with the threat of pink slips, and many people actually get pink slips.

Unfortunately, in July, the charter for Ex-Im Bank expired, which put a lot of the manufacturing suppliers of the aerospace industry at a disadvantage in my district compared with those that supply to Airbus and other companies around the world. Pride in our exports and pride in our manufac-

turing is something that we should have pride in, and we should fight beyond what it means for a party label or beyond what it means for floor politics.

Mr. Speaker, the opponents of reauthorization live in a world where the politics of purity trumps the realism of today and of the economics. Here is the reality: in my district, thousands of jobs, millions of dollars of exports, and many, many people rely on this to be reauthorized.

Mr. Speaker, I know this is not easy, as Republicans, to do this, but it is the right thing to do. So I stand and I ask my colleagues on the Republican and the Democrat side of the aisle to put partisanship aside, to do the right thing, and to discharge this resolution.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), a valued member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

I hope you are all listening to some of the use of the language. I appreciated the history lesson. But has it been lost on you, the irony part of this discussion that, hey, we are going to do a discharge petition, which is part of the rules, because we don't feel we are having a voice. Oh, by the way, we are going to draft a rule—draft a rule—that you can't offer amendments, that you can't have a discussion.

For those of us who have worked on this issue for years, who have sat through dozens of hearings in multiple years, who actually have things we believe that make it better, the brilliance here is lock it down. So you are going to complain that you are not being treated fairly, and then the answer to not being treated fairly is, let's write a rule that no one gets a voice, that it is purely up or down. Is that lost on anyone here?

The reality of it is the vast majority of the trade from this country has access to surety bonds and trade credit. It is a fraction of a fraction of a fraction that actually asks for a taxpayer subsidy, a taxpayer guarantee. If you wanted to solve this problem tomorrow, you could recharter the Ex-Im Bank so that it continues to exist but get the taxpayers off the hook and let them do just as now Fannie and Freddie are trying to do where they buy their reinsurance in the market.

There are solutions here, if I was allowed to offer an amendment. But you have all chosen to write a rule that keeps those of us who have worked on this issue for years from being able to have that discussion. Is that irony lost on anyone here?

You know there is a better way to do this than extending this type of crony capitalism and leaving our taxpayers on the hook for hours and hours of hearings we have had where you have heard the bad acts that are going on in this agency—the fraud, the mis-accounting.

Why are we going to let that move forward? Because if you have read the

reforms that are in here, you would understand they already should be doing these. It is an outrage they are not.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS).

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, Members, I would like to thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) for yielding and for his leadership in initiating this very successful discharge petition in order to finally make possible the opportunity to vote to renew the charter of the Export-Import Bank.

For almost 2 years now, as ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, I have been working very hard with Leader PELOSI, Whip HOYER, and my colleagues GWEN MOORE and DENNY HECK. We have all been working hard to secure long-term reauthorization of the Bank. And today, after many months of obstruction by a vocal minority of this body, which led to a shutdown of the Ex-Im Bank, this House will finally get the opportunity to vote to do just that.

Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, this discharge petition is not a rejection of regular order. Although rarely used, the discharge petition exists under House rules for the very purpose of ensuring that the will of a determined majority may ultimately prevail over an obstructionist minority, and that is exactly what is happening today.

Republicans and Democrats have come together to support the reauthorization of a proven job creator. We have come together to end the unilateral disarmament that has harmed our exporters, their domestic suppliers, and the many American workers across this country whose jobs are supported by the Bank. We have come together to show that compromise is possible if you are willing to work it.

So, again, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his work. I urge the Members to vote in favor of the motion. We have come together as Members of Congress to do the work of the people. Let's get on with the business of doing it.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY), another valuable member of the House Financial Services Committee.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I want to pick up on where my friend from Arizona left off regarding the comments about my good friend and colleague from Washington regarding regular order. It is not regular order. If we have regular order, we have amendments. I have an amendment that would protect small business. I don't get a chance to do that. We would under regular order.

But let's not forget, there is not just one committee that is getting rolled here. Rules Committee is getting rolled. And if this was to follow regular order and go to rules, every single one of you would be able to offer amend-

ments in that committee. They would probably get shot down, as mine have since I have been here, but at least you could offer them.

Furthermore, if it went to Rules Committee, you could have debate; you could participate and debate on the issues.

What is getting ready to happen here in a few minutes is Mr. FINCHER will control 1 hour of debate, he will speak for 5, and then yield back, denying every single one of you in this Chamber the opportunity to speak for at least half an hour each side on this particular issue.

This is not regular order, Mr. Speaker. This is shoving something down the American people's throats.

Let's have regular order. Let's have the amendments. I have got some ones you might actually enjoy. Let's have the debate. But let's not kid ourselves into thinking this is regular order because it is not.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have one remaining speaker. How much time do I have remaining? I want to reserve the right to close.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

A lot of discussion, passionate discussion about jobs tonight.

But I would point out to my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle, where was this passion when ObamaCare was passed? The Congressional Budget Office says that it is going to cost this economy 2.5 million fewer jobs.

Where was this passion when H.R. 30 came to the floor that would repeal this 30-hour definition of full-time employee? According to one study, 2.6 million Americans making under \$30,000 are at risk of having their hours cut due to the ObamaCare 30-hour rule.

Where was the passion on the other side of the aisle when H.R. 351, the LNG Permitting Certainty and Transparency Act, came? That is estimated to put up to 45,000 unemployed Americans back to work on liquid natural gas export projects.

Where was the passion when S. 1 came, the Keystone XL pipeline? The State Department's environmental impact statement said: "During construction, proposed project spending would support approximately 42,100 jobs."

But we didn't hear much from our friends on the other side of the aisle when this was going on.

□ 1900

But, again, I think, too often, my friends on the other side of the aisle are always happy to subsidize what they can regulate and control.

I would say to my friends on my side of the aisle that I respect your opinion,

and I hope you respect mine; but I think there is a better way to promote exports. I think there is a better way to promote jobs. It has everything to do with regulatory reform. It has to do with the REINS Act. It has everything to do with fundamental tax reform, which, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, is half of our competitive disadvantage. It has everything to do with litigation reform. We have greater remedial costs than do our green energy European competitors.

There is a better way, and there is a more fair way to come to this floor. As for whatever you think of the process of the Financial Services Committee, if this is going to come to the floor, every Member ought to be allowed to have an amendment, and we should reject this discharge petition.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield my remaining 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, why are we here tonight? Why are we compelled to engage in this process?

The circumstances, perhaps, might be a little bit like 1910. Do you remember 1910? A dictatorial Speaker who was so totally in control and who so totally refused to accept input from the membership made himself chairman of the Rules Committee, too. He stymied the legislative process. He brought it to a stop.

What did our predecessors do 100-plus years ago?

They finally rose up together and threw him out, and they created a process by which no dictatorial chairman, no dictatorial Speaker would ever be able to fully thwart the will of this body.

It is amazing. That is what we are here for. It is to continue one century later the responsible actions that they put into place.

Now, some of my friends have asked, "Why don't we have thousands of amendments?" Think about 1910—a dictatorial Speaker, a dictatorial committee chairman. Under no circumstances was Uncle Joe going to allow any input. So, when they created this process, they had to make sure that the bill could come to the floor for consideration in a way that would not allow it to be manipulated by that same dictatorial attitude. We are operating under the present version of that rule.

If we had wanted unlimited amendments, we should have spent an unlimited amount of time in the committee of jurisdiction, working on those amendments, but that opportunity never availed itself. Had that opportunity availed itself, we wouldn't be here; but we are here. We have a bill that reflects, I believe—and that a majority of us in this House believes—what is in the best interest of America's workers and America's

businesspeople in our competitive spirit.

I simply say to you that to talk about the things we should be doing tonight that should have been done a month ago or a year ago seems most inappropriate. So, my friends, in a moment, let's honor the people who were on this floor in 1910. Let's say, "Joe, you can't have your way then or now." Let's pass the discharge; let's pass the rule; and let's get on with the bill debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) to discharge the Committee on Rules from the further consideration of House Resolution 450.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 177, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 569]

YEAS—246

Adams	DeGette	Katko
Aderholt	Delaney	Keating
Aguilar	DeLauro	Kelly (IL)
Amodei	DelBene	Kelly (PA)
Ashford	Dent	Kennedy
Barletta	DeSaulnier	Kildee
Bass	Deutch	Kilmer
Beatty	Dingell	Kind
Becerra	Doggett	King (NY)
Bera	Dold	Kinzinger (IL)
Beyer	Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick
Bishop (GA)	F.	Knight
Blumenauer	Duckworth	Kuster
Bonamici	Edwards	Langevin
Bost	Ellison	Larsen (WA)
Boustany	Ellmers (NC)	Larson (CT)
Boyle, Brendan	Engel	Lawrence
F.	Eshoo	Lee
Brady (PA)	Esty	Levin
Brown (FL)	Farr	Lewis
Brownley (CA)	Fattah	Lieu, Ted
Buchanan	Fincher	Lipinski
Bucshon	Foster	LoBiondo
Bustos	Frankel (FL)	Loeb sack
Butterfield	Fudge	Lofgren
Capps	Gabbard	Long
Capuano	Galleo	Lowenthal
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Lowe
Carney	Gibson	Lucas
Carter (GA)	Graham	Luetkemeyer
Cartwright	Graves (MO)	Lujan Grisham
Castor (FL)	Grayson	(NM)
Castro (TX)	Green, Al	Lujan, Ben Ray
Chu, Judy	Green, Gene	(NM)
Cicilline	Grijalva	Lynch
Clark (MA)	Gutiérrez	MacArthur
Clarke (NY)	Hahn	Maloney
Clay	Hanna	Carolyn
Cleaver	Hardy	Maloney, Sean
Clyburn	Harper	Marino
Cohen	Hartzler	Matsui
Cole	Hastings	McCollum
Collins (NY)	Heck (WA)	McDermott
Connolly	Herrera Beutler	McGovern
Conyers	Higgins	McNerney
Cooper	Himes	Meehan
Costa	Hinojosa	Meeks
Costello (PA)	Honda	Meng
Courtney	Hoyer	Mica
Cramer	Huffman	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Hunter	Moore
Crowley	Israel	Moulton
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Mullin
Cummings	Jeffries	Murphy (FL)
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Nadler
Davis (CA)	Johnson (OH)	Napolitano
Davis, Danny	Johnson, E. B.	Neal
Davis, Rodney	Jolly	Newhouse
DeFazio	Kaptur	Nolan

Norcross	Russell	Thompson (PA)
O'Rourke	Ryan (OH)	Tiberi
Pallone	Sánchez, Linda	Titus
Pascarella	T.	Tonko
Pelosi	Sanchez, Loretta	Torres
Perlmutter	Sarbanes	Tsongas
Peters	Schakowsky	Turner
Peterson	Schiff	Van Hollen
Pingree	Schrader	Vargas
Pocan	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Poe (TX)	Scott, David	Vela
Polis	Serrano	Velázquez
Price (NC)	Sewell (AL)	Walz
Quigley	Sherman	Wasserman
Rangel	Simpson	Schultz
Reed	Sinema	Waters, Maxine
Reichert	Sires	Watson Coleman
Renacci	Slaughter	Weber (TX)
Rice (NY)	Smith (WA)	Welch
Richmond	Speier	Whitfield
Rigell	Stefanik	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)	Yarmuth
Ruiz	Takano	Young (AK)
Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)	
Rush	Thompson (MS)	

NAYS—177

Abraham	Guthrie	Poliquin
Allen	Harris	Pompeo
Amash	Heck (NV)	Posey
Babin	Hensarling	Price, Tom
Barr	Hice, Jody B.	Ratcliffe
Barton	Hill	Ribble
Benish	Holding	Rice (SC)
Bilirakis	Hudson	Roby
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (KY)
Black	Hultgren	Rohrabacher
Blackburn	Hurd (TX)	Rokita
Blum	Hurt (VA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Brady (TX)	Issa	Ross
Brat	Jenkins (KS)	Rothfus
Bridenstine	Jenkins (WV)	Rouzer
Brooks (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Brooks (IN)	Jones	Ryan (WI)
Buck	Jordan	Salmon
Burgess	Joyce	Sanford
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Calvert	King (IA)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Kline	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Chaffetz	LaHood	Sessions
Clawson (FL)	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Coffman	Lamborn	Shuster
Collins (GA)	Lance	Smith (MO)
Comstock	Latta	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)
Cook	Love	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Stewart
Denham	Marchant	Stutzman
DeSantis	Massie	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	McCarthy	Tipton
Donovan	McCaul	Trott
Duffy	McClintock	Upton
Duncan (SC)	McHenry	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	McKinley	Wagner
Emmer (MN)	McMorris	Walberg
Farenthold	Rodgers	Walden
Fitzpatrick	McSally	Walker
Fleming	Meadows	Walorski
Flores	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Fox	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Garrett	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Gibbs	Neugebauer	Wittman
Gohmert	Noem	Womack
Goodlatte	Nugent	Woodall
Gosar	Nunes	Yoder
Gowdy	Olson	Yoho
Granger	Palazzo	Young (IA)
Graves (GA)	Palmer	Young (IN)
Graves (LA)	Paulsen	Zeldin
Griffith	Perry	Zinke
Grothman	Pittenger	
Guinta	Pitts	

NOT VOTING—11

Carson (IN)	Forbes	Roskam
Crawford	Payne	Takai
DesJarlais	Pearce	Visclosky
Fleischmann	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1924

Messrs. SHUSTER and JOYCE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to discharge was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 569, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 450

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 597) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of H.R. 3611, as introduced, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 597.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of conversation here tonight about what we are doing and how this happened and what we are going to do next.

Mr. Speaker, the reason why we are here tonight, I didn't sign up to come to Washington from Frog Jump, the place I live, to do discharge petitions. The reason I did come to Washington was to work for my district and try to make sure that hardworking men and women all over this country and my district have jobs.

Mr. Speaker, that is what the Export-Import Bank does. It helps create thousands of jobs, specifically, 200,000 jobs each year.

Now, let me be clear because there has been a lot of misconception or misperception, whatever you want to say, about what this costs the taxpayer. Mr. Speaker, this is at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer. In fact, the Export-Import Bank returned \$675 million to the U.S. Treasury in fiscal year 2014. In 2013, it returned more than \$1 billion, Mr. Speaker.

This is not a minority procedure, this is not a Democrat procedure that is happening tonight. This is a Republican-led position. This is a Republican reform bill that we are doing.

□ 1930

More reforms than have been done in probably 50 years. I haven't looked specifically, but I think President Reagan did a lot, and other Presidents have done them.

But this is about jobs, Mr. Speaker. Think about this. We go home to our districts every weekend, and we talk to constituents every weekend. Think about constituents that come up to us and say: Congressman, have you balanced the budget? We say: No, we are working on it, but we haven't done it yet.

I don't want to offend any of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I am probably going to, but I don't mean it. Our constituents say: Well, Congressman, have you repealed ObamaCare? I say: Well, no, not yet, but we are working on it.

Then they look at us and they say: Tell me, Congressman, you have done away with the only thing that we know of that helps create thousands of jobs all over this country and possibly would help create the job that they had because of some ideology or some conservative group that is scoring a Member of Congress, and now I don't have a job, and I am on unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, our constituents and hardworking Americans deserve better. They deserve better than Members of Congress playing political games because of scorecards.

I serve under one of the most principled chairmen, probably the most principled chairman in Congress, and I agree with him on 99.9 percent of everything that we do in our committee. We just happen to disagree on this one issue. My chairman is passionate and principled, and I never would doubt that.

Mr. Speaker, I won't take much more time. If America is going to get out of the hole we are in as a country, then Congress must start working together. Mr. Speaker, we should applaud. We should be happy on the day—and I don't want to offend the gentlewoman from California who spoke earlier, but we should be happy on the day when Democrats want to join Republicans on legislation that helps move the country forward. They are clapping, that is awesome.

We are trying to do what we think is best, and the Export-Import Bank doesn't cost the taxpayers a dime. It helps create thousands of jobs all over this country and makes sure we don't lose thousands of jobs to 60 other countries that have these credit agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know what else to say. This is regular order, this closed rule. I am going to close in 10 seconds, but this is all about regular order. We could have had amendments. We could have had a thousand amendments in our committee, but we chose to go this route. We didn't choose it. Some of us chose to go this route. We are dealing with this today. Our constituents deserve better, and we have to do better.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. HENSARLING. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House is H. Res. 450 which, as I understand it, would establish the rule for debate on this Ex-Im reauthorization bill, that it does not make in order any amendments.

The closed rule means that in addition to not having any debate on the rule—since all time has now been yielded back, with no other Member having a chance to speak—Members have been denied their chance to participate in that part of the process.

My parliamentary inquiry is whether there is any way, at this juncture, for Members to amend the resolution, H. Res. 450, to give Members an opportunity to offer amendments to the underlying Ex-Im reauthorization bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair was about to put the question on ordering the previous question.

If the motion for the previous question was rejected, there would be a potential for further debate on, or amendment to, House Resolution 450.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENSARLING. So, if the previous question is defeated, then a Member who is opposed to the previous question would be afforded the opportunity to offer an amendment to H. Res. 450 that would strike the text of the closed, no amendments rule and replace it with the text of a rule that provided for consideration of the underlying Ex-Im reauthorization bill through an open process, with time for debate, where any Member—either Republican or Democrat—could offer germane amendments to the bill. Is that correct, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot respond to specific hypotheticals, but if the motion for the previous question were rejected, there would be potential for further debate on, or amendment to, House Resolution 450.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENSARLING. If the previous question is defeated, may I or any Member who votes against the previous question claim time to offer such an amendment to create an open rules process for consideration of the underlying Ex-Im reauthorization bill where Members on both sides of the aisle can offer amendments to the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot judge that at this time.

Mr. HENSARLING. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MULVANEY. A few minutes ago, in reference to a question raised by the gentleman from Texas, you indicated that the amendments would be in order if the motion for the previous question failed.

My question is: Are motions to amend in order before the motion for the previous question comes to the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question has preferential standing.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk. I would like to have it heard now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question has already been moved.

Mr. MULVANEY. No, it hasn't.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is about to put the question on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry. Who moved the previous question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MULVANEY. Was that seconded?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question does not require a second.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk. I would simply like to ask what rule the Chair is relying on in denying me the ability to bring that amendment now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Clause 4 of rule XVI.

The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1090, RETAIL INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-313) on the resolution (H. Res. 491) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1090) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide protections for retail customers, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

□ 1945

RESEARCH EXCELLENCE AND ADVANCEMENTS FOR DYSLLEXIA ACT

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3033) to require the President's annual budget request to Congress each year to include a line item for the Research in Disabilities Education program of the National Science Foundation and to require the National Science Foundation to conduct research on dyslexia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3033

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act" or the "READ Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) As many as one out of six, or 8,500,000, American school children may have dyslexia.

(2) Since 1975, dyslexia has been included in the list of qualifying learning disabilities under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

SEC. 3. RESEARCH IN DISABILITIES EDUCATION.

(a) PROGRAM.—Nothing in this Act alters the National Science Foundation's Research in Disabilities Education program for fundamental and implementation research about learners (of all ages) with disabilities, including dyslexia, in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The National Science Foundation shall continue to encourage efforts to understand and address disability-based differences in STEM education and workforce participation, including differences for dyslexic learners.

(b) LINE ITEM.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall include the amount requested for the Research in Disabilities Education program in the Foundation's annual congressional budget justification.

SEC. 4. DYSLLEXIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Science Foundation shall support multi-directorate, merit-reviewed, and competitively awarded research on the science of dyslexia, including research on the early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development for teachers and administrators of students with dyslexia, curricula and educational tools needed for children with dyslexia, and implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention. Research supported under this subsection shall be conducted with the goal of practical application.

(b) FUNDING.—The National Science Foundation shall devote at least \$5,000,000 annually to research described in subsection (a), subject to the availability of appropriations, to come from amounts made available for the Research and Related Activities account or the Education and Human Resources Directorate. No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated under this section. This Act shall be carried out using funds otherwise appropriated by law after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act, or READ Act, will help millions of Americans who struggle with dyslexia. It is fitting that the House considers this bill today, as October is Dyslexia Awareness Month.

Dyslexia affects an estimated 8.5 million school children and 1 in 6 Americans in some form. It causes these individuals to have difficulties with reading, though they often have normal or above-average intelligence.

Despite the prevalence of dyslexia, many Americans remain undiagnosed, untreated, and silently struggle at school or work. Too many children undiagnosed with dyslexia have difficulties in the classroom and sometimes drop out of school and face uncertain futures.

The READ Act requires the National Science Foundation's budget to include a specific line item for the Research in Disabilities Education program. The bill requires the NSF to invest at least \$5 million annually for merit-reviewed, competitively-awarded dyslexia research projects.

The bill uses funds already appropriated for the NSF and does not authorize any additional spending for these priority projects.

NSF research supported by the READ Act is focused on practical applications, which include the following: Early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development for teachers and administrators of students with dyslexia, curricula and educational tools needed for children with dyslexia, and implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

The House Science, Space and Technology Committee held a hearing last

year on the science of dyslexia. Experts testified how research in the area of neuroscience has led to practical ways to better diagnose and deal with dyslexia but that more research is necessary.

At a second committee hearing held just a few weeks ago, we heard from experts who work directly with dyslexic students and their teachers. They know firsthand about the obstacles these children, parents, and educators face, and they stress the importance of research in developing practical tools.

If you can't read, it is hard to achieve. If we change the way we approach dyslexia, we can turn this disability into an opportunity for a brighter and more productive future for millions of Americans.

I am a co-chair of the bipartisan Dyslexia Caucus, along with Congresswoman JULIA BROWNLEY, which is comprised of more than 100 Members of Congress.

I have met hundreds of children and their parents in my congressional district in Texas and others across the U.S. who are affected by dyslexia, and they have shared their personal stories with me.

One child I met recently was Eddie, a middle school student from Baltimore. He, along with his family, has been on a long journey to receive a proper diagnosis and find a supportive learning environment.

After our meeting, his mother wrote me a letter explaining: "In only 1 year, Eddie has gone from repeatedly missing recess because he would not 'try harder,' a boy who would stare at his homework in defeat before he has even tried an assignment, to a boy now daring to dream of a career in the sciences."

Eddie is very fortunate to have a mother who advocated for his proper education. He is now not only able to learn, but also to excel. His mother comments: "He is a voracious reader and wants to join the Jet Propulsion Lab or work with NASA."

I also have had the pleasure of meeting an Austin, Texas, resident Robbi Cooper and her son, Ben. They shared many stories with me about the hardships they have faced in their attempts to ensure Ben receives the best education possible.

Ben has even taken his abilities one step further by becoming an advocate and has traveled to D.C. numerous times to lobby Congress so others can learn from his experiences.

The bipartisan READ Act, which unanimously passed the Science Committee 2 weeks ago, will help ensure that all children like Eddie and Ben have the means to succeed. Nothing could be more important to them.

I also want to acknowledge two young friends who are on the floor with me today, Leighton and Gipson, who have an interest in this bill too.

The READ Act is a significant step in the right direction to help those with dyslexia.

Thanks go to my Dyslexia Caucus co-chair, Representative JULIA BROWNLEY, and the other cosponsors of the READ Act, such as Congressman DON BEYER, who is handling the other side of this debate tonight, for their interest and support. And I urge my other colleagues to better the lives of millions of children and adults with dyslexia.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act, or the READ Act. Passing this bill is the perfect way to honor October, National Dyslexia Awareness Month.

As my friend, the chairman, has said, dyslexia is a learning disorder characterized by difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words.

Unfortunately, many children are not diagnosed or are diagnosed later in life, leaving them with little access to helpful interventions and technologies. Too often our educators do not have the proper training to identify students with learning disabilities, including dyslexia.

This bill would fund research on the early identification of individuals with dyslexia and professional development for teachers and school administrators.

There is a lack of research on curricula development and educational tools for students with dyslexia, and I am happy to report that this bill would fund that research into that as well.

Finally, as we heard from our expert witnesses during the committee hearings on this topic, there is a significant gap in getting the research from the laboratories into the hands of teachers and administrators. To address this gap, we need more research on understanding which experimental innovations will be successful in the classrooms and research on how best to scale those successful interventions.

Having an intervention work in the laboratory is not enough. The intervention needs to work in classroom settings, which are very heterogeneous environments.

Mr. Speaker, I have a first cousin who was raised just across the river in Fairfax County. He was a most clever child because he managed to make it all the way to eighth grade before they realized that he didn't know how to read. He has had a good career, but I wonder what kind of professor or Supreme Court Justice or even rocket scientist he would have made with early intervention.

Mr. Speaker, my oldest child had a passel of learning disabilities but also had and has a very high IQ. At the school he attended to address these disabilities, the walls were adorned with photos of Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill, and Thomas Edison.

These remarkable men remind us of the promise of every child, that a learning disability like dyslexia need

not hold a child back from an extraordinary life and an extraordinary education. This is why we need the READ Act: to help realize the promise of every child with dyslexia.

On this remarkable bipartisan night, I want to thank my Texas friends, Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member JOHNSON, for working across the aisle together to make improvements to this bill during the committee process.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank Mr. BEYER for his generous comments. It has been nice working together with him on this particular bill.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. COMSTOCK), who happens to be the chair of the Research and Technology Subcommittee of the full Science Committee.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act, also known as the READ Act.

Coming from a family of educators and as the daughter of a librarian, I truly understand the effects a reading disability can have on children. Reading opens up such a wide world for children and for all of us, and no one should be cut off from that beautiful world that reading opens up to us.

When dyslexia goes undiagnosed, it can result in struggles in the classroom and continue through into their careers as adults.

Despite knowledge of the condition since the 19th century, many Americans remain undiagnosed and untreated. Given what we know today and we know the advancements we can make with research and technology, we need to make sure we are not letting that stand.

In July, I joined a bipartisan group of my colleagues to cosponsor the READ Act. The bill requires the President's annual budget request to Congress to include a line item for the Research in Disabilities Education program of the National Science Foundation.

It also requires the National Science Foundation to devote at least \$5 million annually to dyslexia research, which would focus on best practices for early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development about dyslexia for teachers and administrators, and then programs development and evidence-based educational tools for children and all of those who are dealing with this.

I would like to thank Chairman SMITH, the committee staff, the ranking members, and everyone who supported this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Dyslexia Caucus, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan bill, the READ Act, which will ensure, finally, that science drives informed public policy.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH for his passionate leadership on this issue. Today is a day, I think, that we can all celebrate, and I want to thank him very, very much for all of his efforts.

The READ Act will increase National Science Foundation research on dyslexia, including best practices on early identification and professional development for teachers and school administrators.

It will also support research on the most effective teaching practices and curriculum models for students with dyslexia.

The research this bill supports can make a difference, a big, big difference, in the lives of millions of American children. Learning disabilities like dyslexia and attention-related disorders affect as many as one in five children in our country.

It was my daughter Hannah's struggle with dyslexia, that led me, quite frankly, to public service. Out of real frustration, I ran for my local school board because, as a parent, it was clear to me that our schools were unprepared to meet my daughter's needs and to meet the needs of students with dyslexia, and teachers had never been properly trained to identify this learning disability.

After 12 years on the school board, I was elected to my State legislature. And as chair of the California Assembly on Education, I also worked to improve education for students with learning disabilities.

Now, as a Member of Congress, I want to do my part at the Federal level.

Across the country, many States are stepping up to this challenge. They have passed new laws to update their education codes, get assistive technology into more classrooms, and to boost teacher training.

Advancements in cognitive science can teach us much more about how the brain develops and, therefore, how children learn.

In closing, I want to share with everyone that my daughter is now 30 years old. She speaks three languages, and she is saving the world one life at a time in Africa. So she finally got the services she needs and is being very successful in life and following her own dreams.

I also want to thank, again, the gentleman from Texas, who is my co-chair on the Dyslexia Caucus, as well as all the members of the Science Committee for their bipartisan support for the READ Act.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this very important piece of legislation.

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Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from

Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), who is a distinguished member of the Science Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. I thank the chairman. I am grateful for all the work that the Dyslexia Caucus has done to advance this very, very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia, or the READ Act. This important legislation would require that the President's annual budget to Congress specifically fund the Research in Disabilities Education program at the National Science Foundation. It would also require NSF to devote at least \$5 million annually to dyslexia research.

You are probably going to hear multiple Members come up tonight and talk about personal stories, about how this hits so very close to home for some of us. I have a 13-year-old granddaughter in Texas, Marin Mangiaracina. I have watched over the years as she and her mother and her dad have struggled to help try to identify the problems that she has with learning, teachers that were unprepared to diagnose, to identify the symptoms of dyslexia.

Even then, once she was diagnosed and identified, having those tools and support applied consistently from one school to another or from one teacher to another is still problematic.

Today Marin is a member of the National Honor Society because of the help that has been provided to her. But she still struggles. She has created a Web site on her own to draw attention to this important problem, and she is working hard to improve herself personally.

I can't say enough about how proud I am of her and the many others that are afflicted with this condition.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 3033.

Mr. BEYER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), who is a member of the Science Committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I thank the chairman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in support of the READ Act. I rise as the husband of a special education teacher and not just any special education teacher, one that has a real passion for helping children with reading disabilities and one that has seen firsthand the successes that happen when research-based interventions are used with children with dyslexia.

Dyslexia is the most common learning disability. It affects more than 90 percent of all individuals identified as learning disabled. It is estimated to affect one out of six U.S. schoolchildren.

This learning disability causes difficulty with reading comprehension, math, and a variety of other subject areas. Students with dyslexia should

receive research-based instruction so they have the best opportunity to learn and succeed in the 21st century. That is why I cosponsored the READ Act of 2015, a bill that requires the National Science Foundation to fund dyslexia research.

NSF-supported research will strengthen practical interventions, including early identification of dyslexia, development of curricula, and other tools to help dyslexics. It will help identify scalable models for implementing dyslexia programs in schools.

The READ Act does not increase Federal spending. It authorizes multidirectorate, merit-reviewed, and competitively awarded dyslexia projects using funds appropriated for the NSF Research and Related Activities Account and the education and human resources directorate. This bill is good for students, it is good for educators, and it is good for America.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee but, more importantly, is a former member of the Science Committee.

Mr. PALAZZO. I thank the gentleman from Texas, the entire Dyslexia Caucus, and also the comments from many of my colleagues tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the READ Act. Dyslexia is one of the most common learning disabilities in the United States, affecting an estimated 8.5 million schoolchildren and one in six Americans in some form. Despite these statistics, millions of children go undiagnosed and millions more do not receive proper educational assistance.

The READ Act addresses this problem by requiring the National Science Foundation to fund research that promotes greater awareness of how to identify students with dyslexia and how to tailor a curriculum to better fit their needs. The READ Act also aims to put more resources in the hands of parents, teachers, and students.

As an original cosponsor of this bill, a member of the bipartisan Congressional Dyslexia Caucus, and as a parent who has seen firsthand the challenges facing today's dyslexic students, I firmly believe that research focused on practical applications is needed to not only help understand dyslexia, but also to afford students an education that enables them to succeed in the classroom and reach their full potential.

The READ Act provides an opportunity for a brighter and more productive future for millions of Americans. For these reasons, I fully support the READ Act and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON), who is a member of the Energy and Commerce Com-

mittee and a former member of the Science Committee.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act, the READ Act.

Dyslexia is a personal issue for my family. My daughter struggled to learn to read. She dreaded reading aloud in class and worrying about what her classmates thought affected her self-esteem.

My wife and I had her tutored, and we had some testing. With hard work, our daughter was able to catch up and surpass her classmates. But it wasn't until high school that she was diagnosed with dyslexia.

This is an important piece of legislation that dedicates specific funds to dyslexia research, including early detection. This bill will help more children get a proper diagnosis.

I sometimes wonder, had my wife and I not been engaged in this process, what might have become of my daughter's academic career and what about all the other students out there who may be misdiagnosed. So I encourage my colleagues to support the READ Act.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close if the gentleman from Virginia has no more speakers.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Members on both sides of the aisle who have cosponsored the READ Act and spoken in favor of the bill.

Today we can shine a light on dyslexia and help millions of Americans have a brighter and more prosperous future.

I can think of no better way to honor Dyslexia Awareness Month than to pass the READ Act, a bill that will help students and individuals with dyslexia and the parents and teachers who support them in very practical ways.

Jay Leno, Walt Disney, Steve Jobs, and Carol Greider, the 2009 Nobel Prize winner in medicine, among others, are some of the most recognized and brilliant creators and innovators who have struggled with dyslexia but have not let it limit them.

We need to enable those with dyslexia to achieve their maximum potential. The READ Act will help accomplish this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia Act.

H.R. 3033 would require the National Science Foundation to have a line item for the Research in Disabilities Education program and to fund at least \$5 million dollars a year on dyslexia research. This would include research on the early identification of individuals with dyslexia, professional development for

teachers and school administrators, curricula development and educational tools, and implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

I have known several people who have dyslexia. Although dyslexia is a lifelong condition, if someone gets proper diagnosis and instruction, they can succeed in school and go on to have successful careers.

The National Science Foundation currently supports fundamental research across a number of scientific fields that provide a foundation for dyslexia research. Also, the National Science Foundation is a leader in educational research and funds learning science directly and indirectly related to dyslexia.

A significant amount of the National Science Foundation research relevant to dyslexia is funded out of the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate and the Education and Human Resources Directorate—two important National Science Foundation Directorates that fund high-priority research. Research funded by the Biological Sciences Directorate also contributes to foundational knowledge about the neuroscience behind dyslexia.

I was pleased that when this bill was considered by the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, we worked in a bipartisan manner and made several improvements to the bill, including incorporating some of the suggestions that expert witnesses had given us during Committee hearings.

I want to thank my fellow Texan, Chairman SMITH for working across the aisle on this bill. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my support for H.R. 3033, the Research Excellence and Advancements for Dyslexia (READ) Act. I would like to emphasize the importance of supporting the academic development of the 8.5 million American school children struggling with dyslexia.

Before they are diagnosed, children with dyslexia often struggle in school. Early detection of dyslexia can save students and parents the frustration that occurs as a result of the student's unexpected decline in academic performance. I am fighting for increased funding of the National Science Foundation's Research in Disabilities Education to support these children and their families. Research is crucial to ensure that dyslexic children have the opportunity to reach their full potential. That is why it is vitally important to expand funding for research in all of our schools and communities.

In my District, I have spoken with many parents concerned about the lack of programs designed to assist with the diagnosis and development of dyslexic children. By passing this legislation, we will continue our legacy of supporting children and families. The READ Act would require that the President's annual budget request to Congress includes a line item for the Research in Disabilities Education program of the National Science Foundation and requires the National Science Foundation to conduct research on dyslexia. In addition, the National Science Foundation would encourage efforts to understand and address disability-based differences in STEM education and workforce participation, including dyslexic learners.

I am grateful that our chamber has taken this important step to ensure that dyslexic chil-

dren and their families receive the support they need. I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for supporting children's education and further dedicating ourselves to serving our hard-working American families and their children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3033, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAY OF THE DEPLOYED

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 10th anniversary of the National Day of the Deployed, which honors all the men and women who have been deployed and who have dedicated their lives to the defense and the continued freedom of our Nation.

On Sunday, October 25, I attended a welcome home celebration for 25 members of the 112th Air Operations Squadron based in State College, Pennsylvania. These men and women were involved in all aspects of air operations in the Middle East and have been instrumental in the fight against ISIS. The 112th Air Operations Squadron was the first in the Nation to be deployed in this manner many years ago, setting precedent for similar units that have been deployed since.

Mr. Speaker, the deployed men and women of the United States Armed Forces leave behind their families to travel overseas in order to serve our country in places such as Iraq and Afghanistan, along with other missions throughout Asia and Europe. Their sacrifices embody bravery and the love for our country.

I welcome those brave individuals home and pray for those who are still serving our country overseas. May we recognize them on this 10th National Day of the Deployed.

CLIMATE CHANGE

(Mr. HONDA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, last week's historic storm, Hurricane Patricia, was the strongest hurricane on record. My thoughts are with those who lost their loved ones, their homes, and their livelihoods.

We must ensure that the thousands affected have access to food, shelter, clean water, services, and the resources to rebuild their lives to limit the impact of Patricia's devastation. But we should not limit the storm's impact on our consciousness. Hurricane Patricia

should be a wake-up call that our planet's climate is changing.

September was the warmest month ever recorded. As our planet warms, we expect more extreme weather: lengthier droughts, higher floods, and stronger storms.

Our Nation must invest in understanding and better preparing for the effects of climate change. Deprioritizing earth science and capping spending for research programs is irresponsible and shortsighted.

Hurricane Patricia showed how being informed and prepared about coming storms can save lives. Investment in earth science research is vital to improving our understanding of our planet and building resiliency to a shifting climate.

REMEMBERING COACH FLIP SAUNDERS

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, we lost a good man, mentor, and coach this past weekend with the passing of Flip Saunders.

While the veteran NBA coach grew up in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, he will forever be a true Minnesotan to many of us. It started with his career as a player at the University of Minnesota, where he started over 100 games for the Golden Gophers.

After his playing career was over, he began his coaching career at Golden Valley Lutheran College before working his way up to the NBA. Flip coached the Minnesota Timberwolves to their first winning season, their first playoff appearance, and to an appearance in the Western Conference finals.

More than accolades, though, Flip was a mentor to many. The outpouring of grief from players, coaches, sportswriters, and fans shows just what he meant to those who knew him. Mr. Speaker, Flip Saunders was a basketball icon in Minnesota, and he will be greatly missed.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Debbie and their four children.

□ 2015

WHY DOES THE IRS NEED SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT? TO SPY ON AMERICANS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Justice has closed its investigation into Lois Lerner and her band of bungling bureaucrats at the IRS. Choosing political expediency, it won't prosecute the actors.

But according to news reports today, not only did officials at the IRS abuse their power by targeting the administration's political enemies, now they possess spy equipment to do it.

Now the IRS will have “sophisticated cellphone dragnet equipment known as Stingray.” These devices “work by pretending to be cellphone towers in order to strip metadata and in some cases even content from phones which connect to them.”

Mr. Speaker, why does the IRS want to spy on Americans? It sounds like the old Soviet Union to me. The Fourth Amendment protects Americans from this type of widespread, abusive government spying.

It is time for Congress to make sure that the constitutional right of privacy applies to the IRS and to this new technology. Technology may change, but the Constitution does not.

And that is just the way it is.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PAYNE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of a medical procedure.

EXPENDITURES BY THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTION 676, 113TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, DC, October 26, 2015.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, Pursuant to section 3(b) of H. Res. 676 of the 113th Congress, as continued by section 3(f)(2) of H. Res. 5 of the 114th Congress, I write with the following enclosure which is a statement of the aggregate amount expended on outside counsel and other experts on any civil action authorized by H. Res. 676.

Sincerely,

CANDICE S. MILLER,
Chairman,
Committee on House Administration.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT EXPENDED ON OUTSIDE COUNSEL OR OTHER EXPERTS—H. RES. 676

July 1–September 30, 2014	0.00
October 1–December 31, 2014	\$42,875.00
January 1–March 31, 2015	50,000.00
April 1, 2015–June 30, 2015	29,915.00
July 1–September 30, 2015	21,000.00
Total	143,790.00

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 774. An act to strengthen enforcement mechanisms to stop illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, to amend the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 to implement the Anti-gua Convention, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 27, 2015, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3252. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the Unverified List (UVL) [Docket No.: 150817734-5734-01] (RIN: 0694-AG72) received October 23, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3253. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification, pursuant to Sec. 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 15-041; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3254. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification, pursuant to Sec. 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 15-064; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3255. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification, pursuant to Sec. 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 15-027; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3256. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter and relevant documentation concerning the implementation of commitments in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, pursuant to the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012, the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 1317. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to specify how clearing requirements apply to certain affiliate transactions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-311 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1338. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study on matters relating to the burial of unclaimed remains of veterans in national cemeteries, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-312). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 491. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1090) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

to provide protections for retail customers, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-313). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BROWN of Florida (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 3828. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide for an equitable distribution of formula funds between land-grant colleges and universities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 3829. A bill to promote transparency, accountability, and reform within the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 3830. A bill to reduce gun violence, increase mental health counseling, and enhance the tracking of lost and stolen firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. PITTS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 3831. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the annual comment period for payment rates under Medicare Advantage; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 3832. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent tax-related identity theft and tax fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 3833. A bill to require a regional strategy to address the threat posed by Boko Haram; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.J. Res. 71. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of a rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.J. Res. 72. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of a rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution expressing support for designation of October 28 as "Honoring the Nation's First Responders Day"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Res. 492. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should continue to raise awareness of domestic violence and its devastating effects on individuals, families, and communities, and support programs designed to end domestic violence in the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H. Res. 493. A resolution recognizing Connecticut's Submarine Century, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Naval Submarine Base New London, and Connecticut's historic role in supporting the undersea capabilities of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 3828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause, XVIII:

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H.R. 3829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3830.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations,

and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 3831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 3832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 3833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.J. Res. 71.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause, Article I Section 8 Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States, grants Congress the power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes".

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.J. Res. 72.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause, Article I Section 8 Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States, grants Congress the power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes".

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 282: Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 452: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 563: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 592: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 662: Mr. PERRY and Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 721: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 766: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 802: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 815: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 816: Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 845: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 870: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 921: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 973: Mr. POLIQUIN and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 985: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1061: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1086: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 1142: Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 1148: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1188: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1197: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 1221: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1309: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1453: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1475: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1550: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1568: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1571: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1603: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1608: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 1625: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1671: Mr. JOLLY.

H.R. 1728: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1733: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1737: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1739: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 1751: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 1781: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1786: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1788: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 1814: Ms. PLASKETT and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1848: Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1942: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1966: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 2009: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 2010: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 2017: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 2050: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 2209: Mr. BARR and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 2355: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 2403: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2410: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 2412: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. ASHFORD.

H.R. 2494: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. WOMACK, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2510: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2513: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 2603: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.

H.R. 2631: Mr. MACARTHUR and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 2643: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 2646: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 2654: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 2710: Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 2713: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 2726: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2753: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2775: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 2811: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 2844: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2847: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 2849: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2867: Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2896: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 2903: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 2994: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 3035: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3046: Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 3048: Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 3051: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3071: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 3113: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H.R. 3164: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3180: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
 H.R. 3183: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 3196: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3227: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 3235: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
 H.R. 3339: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 3412: Mr. DENHAM.
 H.R. 3516: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 3519: Mrs. TORRES.
 H.R. 3559: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3573: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 3637: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 3643: Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 3655: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3690: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3696: Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 3700: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. PITTFINGER.

H.R. 3706: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 3741: Ms. GABBARD.
 H.R. 3761: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 3779: Mr. HANNA and Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 3786: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. FARR, and Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 3801: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3806: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 3811: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 3812: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.J. Res. 50: Mr. STUTZMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. MOULTON.
 H. Con. Res. 51: Miss RICE of New York.
 H. Con. Res. 75: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. ROONEY of Florida.
 H. Res. 54: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
 H. Res. 137: Mr. LEVIN.
 H. Res. 210: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H. Res. 265: Mr. COHEN.
 H. Res. 294: Mr. KILDEE.
 H. Res. 428: Mr. POCAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. NADLER.
 H. Res. 467: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MENG, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H. Res. 479: Mr. DOLD.

H. Res. 485: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative STEPHEN LYNCH (MA) or a designee to H.R. 1090, the Retail Investor Protection Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.